

Dr. Times-Dispatch

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How to Call The Times-Dispatch.

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wish to speak.

When calling between 8 A. M. and 9
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4041 composing room, 402 business office,
4043 for mailing and press rooms.

Unattainable as pure rectitude is,
and how long continue to be, we must
keep an eye on the compass which
tells us whereabout it lies; or we
shall otherwise be liable to wander
in some opposite direction.
—Herbert Spencer.

A Voice from the Tombs.

In an article remarkable either for its
ignorance, or deliberate misrepresentation,
the Philadelphia North American
delivers itself of a series of dis-
connected opinions on the South. We
may disconnect, for the connection be-
tween these various remarks is only
found in the last paragraph, which ex-
plains that the love of Philadelphia for
the South and its desire for Southern
growth and improvement is caused not
only from a spirit of good-fellowship, but
because Southern prosperity means more
trade for Philadelphia. The article is too
long to reproduce in whole, though it is
worth treasuring and remembering as a
judgment which is as bigoted and as
malicious as anything furnished by the
palmist days of the New England Abolitionists.

In part the article says:

The people of the Southern States are
just the same kind of people as Amer-
icans of other regions; and yet by them
the line is drawn between them, and
other Americans with strong positive-
ness. * * * A Northern man who goes
to the South, even to find a warm greet-
ing and many friends, is, in a sense, a
marked man. He is regarded as an alien.
He would have peace, he must, in a
large degree, adjust his opinions to
those that rule in the community, and
he risks social ostracism unless he can
conform to cast in his lot with the Demo-
crats. * * * The talk is the talk of
John Brown's time, of the days of the
appearance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and
of a period of the Fugitive Slave
Law. * * * The spectacle is afforded of
a high-spirited, bright-witted and ex-
cellently capable people, who do not have
a chance to keep up with the national
progress because they have bound
themselves hand and foot to dead

We do not think it possible that any
Northern representative, not matter how
formal and debased such a man might
be, could in our time have drawn a
knife and rushed to assault another rep-
resentative in debate, as a Southern man
did the other day in the House. This
kind of thing belongs to a far off past
time. It belongs to the time when Brooks
assaulted Sumner, or to the day when
John Randolph and men of his kind
fought as freely as they ate or gambled
or blasphemed. It was a distinctly
Southern performance. * * * There can
be no large headway while the South is
held by the Democracy and occu-
pied by fantastic fears of the negro.
Nobody anywhere wants to
force race equality on the Southern-
ers and nobody could do it if such a
purpose were entertained. The apprehen-
sions of that catastrophe are the grotesque
and ridiculous inheritance of the
times just before and just after the
war. * * *

The people of the South, according to
the North American, are just the same
kind of people as other Americans. No
one can believe that the obsessed writer
on the North American really thinks so.
His whole mental atmosphere savors of
one who obstinately wanders amid for-
gotten tombs, entirely oblivious of the
thriving and prosperous life without,
of which only he continues to remain
in ignorance.

We of the South, who are going about
our business as American citizens, with
only the fear of God and love of country
before our eyes, had imagined that this
sort of raving was no longer possible. We
are occupied by no "fantastic fears of
the negro." We have not even any real
apprehension of harm to our reputation
or prosperity from such disordered imag-
inations as the North American puts forth.
We even believed that the protestations
of virtue that paper had been so
vociferously making were based on sym-
pathetic and intelligent understanding of
the American spirit, North and South.
So far as the North American is con-
cerned, we were wrong. But the strab-
ismic vision of one organ for personal ex-
ploitation is not the voice or view of a
whole section. The North American is to
be thanked for its vindictive, bitter and
ignominiously unjust criticism, because it
shows how hopelessly that journal is out
of touch with the true attitude of the
North towards the South.

The South, as the North American al-
leges, may be backward, but no section
of America has made more progress in
wealth, education, commerce or manu-
facture than that same South, "which
can not keep up with the national pro-
gression because it is bound hand and
foot to dead issues." Not even the tariff
protected and bounty-fed millions which
have made the North American possible
have so prospered in the last two de-
cades.

But what has been done in the South
in spite of, and not through lack of,
"assistance" from the Republican party.
The simple truth is that the great ma-
jority of Southerners have been forced
to learn self-preservation, and therefore
they are Democrats because they believe
in individual effort, not high tariff pro-

tection, whose sole object and aim
seems to be a desire to be fed at the
public crib by special legislation.

If there had been found in Philadelphia
or Pennsylvania men of the physical
courage or mental ability of John Ran-
dolph—men who learned, as that bold
and undaunted public servant learned,
at their mother's knee, "that the fear
of the Lord was the beginning of wis-
dom, and the fear of man the consum-
mation of folly," the world would have
been spared the pitiful and contemptible
spectacle which has been offered the
American people by the political degra-
dations of the State of Pennsylvania and
the unspeakable corruption from which
Philadelphia has only so recently begun
to emerge. The North American charac-
terizes the Southerners of John Ran-
dolph's time "as men who fought as
freely as they ate, or gambled, or blas-
phemed." The Southern men fought, it is
true, but they fought a manly and an
open fight. They fought for woman's
honor. They fought in defense of per-
sonal reputation. They fought for the
preservation of a civility which has been
so long dead in Pennsylvania that the
memory of it has been lost. They gam-
bled—some of them did, at least, though
Randolph did not—but they gambled with
their own money. They did not gamble
with the money of widows and orphans
that had been entrusted to them as
officers of great companies, or railroads,
or life insurance corporations. They
swore, but when they did their oaths were
from the lips. There was not the blas-
phemy of a life which dishonors and
degrades every social, religious and po-
litical obligation.

The South may be narrow and it may
be provincial. We may need a Moses
to lead us into a promised land. But
even with Moses himself as a leader, and
all the hosts of Pharaoh to compel us,
we of the South will never go backward
into any promised land characterized by
the ethical and political code which has
given the State of Pennsylvania her pres-
ent unhappy notoriety.

Improved Farming.

The keynote of democratic government
is co-operation. Extraordinary examples
of the benefits of individual co-operation
have already been given in Virginia in
the development and work done by the
Co-operative Education Association. This
association did not request or depend
upon the assistance and help of the
government, but through the united effort
of the individual citizens accomplished
an enormous work for the cause of edu-
cation in this State. The Times-Dis-
patch prints on this page and calls spe-
cial attention to a striking letter from
Dr. S. C. Mitchell, in which the sugges-
tion is made that the same principles
might, with the greatest value, be ap-
plied to agriculture. Since farming is, after
all, an experimental vocation, nothing
could be more efficiently helpful to the
farmer than to have access to carefully
and scientifically conducted experiments
in the matter of raising crops and im-
proving cattle. A great work is being
done for Virginia at present by the Black-
burg Institute, but the hem of the garment
has not been touched, when we
consider the vast possibilities of awaken-
ing the whole State to the value of sci-
entific and progressive farming. The Times-
Dispatch has called attention a number
of times to the improved methods in farm-
ing in this State that have resulted from
the excellent and stimulating work being
done by the Virginia Polytechnic Insti-
tute.

Another powerful factor for advance
has been the supplanting of negro labor
by intelligent white labor. It was a
hardship on the farmers to give up their
colored help, but when the white owner
undertook to do the work with the assist-
ance of his own family, which had pre-
viously been done with such help as he
could hire from the negro, the immediate
effect was to greatly improve the char-
acter and quality of the crop that was
raised. More and more the State of Vir-
ginia must learn to depend upon ma-
chinery and white labor, and every stroke
of the spade or furrow of the plow that
is saved by wise experiment is just that
much human energy conserved. The
farmers have already banded themselves
together for mutual protection against
the tobacco trust. They could not do
better than to enlarge this organization
and by co-operation seek to reduce as
far as possible the loss of time and
energy involved in unsatisfactory meth-
ods. Virginia has a glorious future.
Nothing can destroy her climate, block
up her rivers or remove her natural ad-
vantages, and, as Dr. Mitchell well says,
at the basis of the whole lies agriculture.
To strengthen this basis and to make the
labor in this field more productive will
produce incalculably good results for the
entire State.

Stock Markets and War Losses.

Reports from London seem to show
that the present depression in the stock
markets over the whole world is due to
the effect of the waste of material caused
by the South African war and by the
 Russo-Japanese conflict. In the opin-
ion of foreign experts, the markets will
be tried for some time, since the repair-
ing of wasted property involved in such
conflicts is not a speedy or simple af-
fair. This accounts for the tightness
in international money markets, in the
opinion of the London correspondent of
the New York Evening Post. Our own
markets will soon have to meet the an-
nual August drain which is created by
the demand for money to move the crops.
This year the crops are of a size that,
though comforting to the public gener-
ally, will not be very encouraging for
the speculator, as a great deal of money
will be required for moving them.

The Wall Street Journal, says that from
\$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 will be needed in
the coming August, September, October
and November to move the crops, yet the
banks have now only a surplus reserve of
\$3,000,000. It will be interesting to see
whether the New York banks will pre-
pare in time for the drain they know has
to come, or whether there will be another
grand scramble for money to move the
crops about the first of August. In ad-
dition to the ordinary demands, this year
the government's offering of \$30,000,000 in
Panama bonds will certainly add to the
drain.

stringency of the money situation. Last
year, on August 15th, the surplus on
hand was nearly \$13,000,000; the year be-
fore it was \$28,000,000. It has not been
below \$12,000,000 but twice since 1890.
In 1890 it was \$3,000,000, and in 1902 it was
\$7,000,000. It would seem, therefore, that
the banks would have to gain \$6,000,000
more between now and August 15th or be
very much below the average surplus on
hand at the time the crop moving begins.
In any event, we may expect a howl
from the New York banks for govern-
ment deposits. In order that the banks
may be relieved from a perfectly fore-
seeable result. Then, too, it is cheaper
to use the government's money without
interest than to purchase the necessary
funds in Europe.

Dr. Levy's Appointment.

After months of agitation, discussion
and debate the new health measure was
adopted and the new Health Board
elected. One of the first acts of the
board was the choice of a health officer for
Richmond. By common consent Dr. Ernest
C. Levy was unusually well qualified for
that position, whose duties require ap-
plauded and careful training. Science
has made few more noteworthy advances
than in the problems of municipal sani-
tation, and it is precisely along these
lines that Dr. Levy's preparation and
studies have lain.

His endorsements are of the highest
character and his work as City Bacteri-
ologist has been eminently successful. As
health officer, however, the field will be
much wider and the demands on the
equipment of the executive will be for
judgment and discretion and experience
in dealing with the problems of the city's
health, as well for the scientific determi-
nation of cause and cure.

These latter demands can all be met
by and with the experience of the pre-
sent Health Board, who, with two excep-
tions, have long been familiar with pre-
cisely these conditions. The combina-
tion, therefore, of science and past ex-
perience in the matter of Richmond's
needs should form an invincible combi-
nation against disease and ill health of
all sorts.

The Case of William Underwood Company.

The exposure in the packing house busi-
ness in Chicago resulted in great loss to
a large number of packers of meat pro-
ducts throughout the country. The pack-
ers who had adopted clean methods and
were honest in their products suffered
temporarily along with the fellows who
deserved to be punished by the righteous
indignation of the American people. For
many years the William Underwood Com-
pany, Boston, has been packing tinned
meats under "Little Red Devil Brand." This
firm has exploited its good by mag-
azine advertising almost exclusively, but
when the packing report was issued by
the President, the Underwood Company
found it necessary to immediately correct
public opinion as to their products, and
began a vigorous campaign of advertising
in newspapers, with the result that a
few days since in an interview the man-
ager of Underwood's said that the result
of this campaign in the newspapers had
been so phenomenal that the firm had
decided to make its advertising appro-
priations hereafter carry the better news-
papers of the country, and that they had
found that magazine advertising lacked
the pulling power of the news feature of
the daily paper. The change of William
Underwood Company in their mediums of
advertising emphasizes the profitable ex-
perience of nearly all the large advertisers
of the world—that there is no other pub-
licity so effective as that obtained in
the daily newspapers. The daily news-
paper advertising is intensive advertising.

A burglar has been sent to the Jef-
ferson City (Mo.) penitentiary under two
sentences and for life and the other for
ten years. Undoubtedly they will get
the best of the man by making him serve
the last year sentence first—Washington
Post.

If a really shrewd burglar, however,
he will undoubtedly cheat the law by
dying in his ninth year.

Surprise will follow the announcement
that the Guatemala army has been
routed with a loss of 2,000. It was gener-
ally thought that the Guatemala army
could not lose more than half a dozen
without showing a defeat.

Henry Phipps, one of Philadelphia's
best fixed, has rented a Scottish deer
forest, \$500,000 per annum being the con-
sideration. It is a deer forest all right.

Having the luck to strike a dull mo-
ment in news circles, a Latin American
revolution has at last succeeded in catch-
ing the full attention of the telegraph
column.

Still, Captain Dreyfus can hardly escape
the regret that France's vindictor wasn't
working equally well twelve years ago.

Regarding the lawyer question, Mr.
Thaw's policy is evidently to try them
all.

M. Sarrault will live, and the reputation
of the French duel is fully preserved.

Central America is momentarily taking
on a somewhat Russian appearance.

The front page clings to Mr. Thaw
with a genuine fly-paper intensity.

A Virginia Guest.

Henry St. George Tucker, president of
the Jamestown Exposition, honor, orator
and Virginia gentleman, is a guest
of Atlanta to-day.

He is welcome to the city which has
received him with such honor to its civic
and social wealth from the States
which he represents. He is welcome as
the evangel of a great enterprise which
is designed to revive the ancient monu-
ments of our republic and the modern
glories of our sister Commonwealth on
the Potomac, and he should be royally
welcomed by the people of Georgia.
In their General Assembly when he rises
to speak to them of matters and of
monuments which are of interest and of
honor to them both—The Atlanta
Chronicle.

Always.

Little Bobby: "Pa, what's a man of the
people?"
Pa: "A candidate for office before election."
Cottonseed.

Standardizing Farms in Virginia.

Recently I viewed a beautiful field of
corn. The stand was excellent and the
yield will probably fall not below forty
or fifty bushels to the acre. When I
asked the farmer how he had worked this
result, he explained that it was not
by fertilizing, but by plowing in the
fall, by plowing deep with three
horses, and, in a word, by following right
methods. Not far from this place I
noted another farm where the corn was
small, thin, sickly, and altogether un-
promising, destined to yield, perhaps, not
more than ten bushels to the acre. What
accounts for the difference? Not the
lands, for they were near together, and
about the same in substance. The differ-
ence is intelligence—mind showing it-
self in method.

At Burkeville there is another striking
example of what intelligence can do to
recover exhausted lands and enrich rural
conditions. About eleven years ago, Mr.
T. O. Sandy took hold of a place that was
much worn down. By reducing to prac-
tice his own sagacious observations, by
acting upon suggestions derived from the
teachers at Blackburg, and by per-
sistence in profiting by experience and
study, he has increased the value of
his land from \$5 to \$50 per acre, while
he has in the meantime made a comfort-
able living, improved the quality of his
stock, and is in the enjoyment of a
sanguine outlook. Is it possible to uni-
versalize in Virginia the methods and re-
sults of these and other successful farm-
ers? If that question can be answered
in the affirmative, agriculture, the bas-
is of life in this State, will be quickened,
country life made attractive to the hosts
of young men who are now rushing to
the cities, and the wealth of her people
multiplied many times.

It is possible to hit upon a means of
making generally known the best methods
and results worked out by our Virginia
farmers? Well, in the first place, much
is already being done by the State Board
of Agriculture, Commissioner Kolner, the
Experiment Farm, Farmers' Institutes,
such admirable journals as the Southern
Planter, and especially by the practical
instruction at Blackburg, not to dwell
in detail upon the many helpful agencies
to this end carried on by the national
government. Yet, after all, cannot the
citizenship of Virginia be enlisted in a
practical scheme of co-operation that will
materially help on the work of reclaiming
waste lands and improving the methods
in farming? I believe that such a plan
can be found and followed with vast
benefit to the State. The outline of such
a plan would be somewhat as follows:
First, it would be necessary to build
up a body of information. By securing
the services of a man expert in such

matters, there could be brought together
all the valuable facts actually worked out
upon our own soil by progressive farmers.
Secondly, this expert, armed with these
facts and endowing with practical
sympathy, could get thirty or forty
farmers in different sections of the State
to put into practice those methods which
had proved beneficial. It would be
necessary for these farmers to agree to
follow systematically the suggestions of
this expert. To them there would, of
course, be no charge for his services.
The expert would visit them often, say
about every four or six weeks,
observing the progress made, transcribing
up the experience of the farmers, and
making such additional suggestions as
the condition of the crop or stock might
seem to demand. The whole affair would
be in the spirit of co-operation between
all agencies for bettering farming in Vir-
ginia. This expert would be, not a boss,
but merely a carrier of information, a
helpful friend, a promoter of the rural
life of the State.

After three or four years a new group
of farmers could be selected for standard-
izing.
Thirdly, an attempt would be made to
get the methods pursued upon these
several farms adopted by all the farmers
in the communities around. The neigh-
boring farmers would be invited to watch
these experiments upon the standardizing
farm. Now and then the expert should
assemble upon the demonstration field
the adjacent farmers for conference and
suggestions, at which time he could ex-
plain and diffuse his information and
methods throughout all that region.

Fourthly, the expense for the salary
and travel of the expert could be borne
by some such citizens' organization as
the Co-operative Education Association of
Virginia.

No doubt many objections can be raised
to the plan here outlined, yet I am per-
suaded that all of these difficulties could
be overcome by conservative leadership.
Much would depend upon the character
of the expert. I should prefer a practical
Virginia farmer, tactful, energetic, en-
dowed with initiative, common sense, and
the spirit of social service. Indeed, plans
similar to this have been carried out with
admirable results in Canada and some of
the States. It is an effort upon the part
of education to help in a feasible way
the present farmers. The purpose, in a
word, should be to learn the best things
the progressive Virginia farmers have to
teach; to carry this information to less
favored communities; and there to en-
force the facts by demonstration fields,
where all the countryside could at once
reap the advantage of such experiments.

S. C. MITCHELL,
Richmond College.

Rhymes for To-Day

Good News is No News.

"THE Guatemalan Army Cut to
Bits."
"Detectives Nab a Counter-
feiting Gang."
"The Kaiser Throwing Cataleptic Fits."
"Assassin Is Convicted and Will Hang."
So I ran the front page over with my
eye,
And my feelings that were merry turned
to sad,
And I brushed a tear from off me with
the cry:
"Gracious, goodness! Ain't there any
news but bad?"
[Well, that's the way we view it now-
adays—
Good news is not the journalistic kind:
We give the front page column to the
news that's bad or solemn,
And to Joy a little paragraph behind.]

"Bold Burglar Finds the Jeweler a
Cinch."
"Big Grafting in the Old Y. M. C. A."
"A Wicked Negro Introduced to Lynch."
"The Cosier Makes a Swipe and Gets
Away."

Thus I run the headlines over with my
eye,
Which is also dropping tears upon my
face—
And I sob into my hanky with a sigh:
"Isn't anything that's pleasant taking
place?"

[Oh, delightful things may happen fast
enough,
But it's plain that they're forgotten just
as fast—
To a tale of pain and crime goes the
front page every time,
And to Joy a line or two upon the last.]

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

As It Goes To-Day—"I want to see the
president of this ice trust personally on
urgent business." "Sorry, sir, but his
term doesn't expire till next week."—Bal-
timore American.

One Love in a Day—"Do you think a
woman can love more than once?" In the
quintessential Bunnett. "No, but I've often
wondered what Morgana would do if he had
mine."—Exchange.

Was Dead—"I'd hate to catch one of
my daughters smoking cigarettes," de-
clared the first clubman. "I hate to catch
one of mine," responded the second club-
man. "Therefore, when I smell smoke
at home I look the other way."—Houston
Chronicle.

Boarding House Gas—"That hall room
man moved out to-day." "I didn't see any
trunk go out." "There was none. He
probably placed his effects in a large
envelope and mailed 'em to the new
address."—Houston Chronicle.

When She Just Really Knew Him—"When
did you first become acquainted
with your husband?" "The first time I
asked him for money after we were
married."—Life.

One Year After—"The summer girl and
the summer young man met again.
"Darling!" he cried, advancing with open
arms, "do you recognize me?" "Thro-
wing her upon his manly bosom, she
said: "Well, dear, your face looks fami-
liar, but I can't recall your name." And
thus the summer engagement was re-
newed for the season.—Chicago News.

Voice of the People

Richmond, Va., July 14, 1906.

Sir,—Referring to the editorial in The
Evening Journal of July 13th, I have
been very much interested in the editorial
concerning one of the Southern
Railways, but prior to September 30, 1883,
I was a director of one of the Southern
Railways, and for that reason only
I called attention to the inaccuracy of
the editorial in the Evening Journal of
July 13th, which charged the management of
that company with having ruined the original
stockholders while making their own
fortune.

It would be inappropriate and offensive
for me to say anything, either for or
against the management of the Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad, except
during the time that I was personally
connected with that company. I am
a citizen of the State of Virginia, and
a citizen I deprecate unnecessary
discussion of questions in process of
judication by the Corporation Com-
mission or the courts.

Yours very truly,
T. M. R. TALCOTT.

Tribute to Mr. Bergh.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—

Sir,—I read the report of the death of
June, I read the report of the death of
one of my most esteemed friends, Mr.
C. M. Bergh. The report stated that
Mr. Bergh was under the influence of
liquor.

I first met Mr. Bergh at Tonn, Va., in
1890. I was then employed as section
foreman on the Chesapeake and Ohio
Railway at that place, and have known
him intimately from that time until his
death. I was with him on the day he
died, and I saw him at 5:30 P. M., and I can
truly say that I have never seen Mr.
Bergh intoxicated, nor in any way under
the influence of liquor.

Hoping that you will insert this in your
valued paper for the vindication of Mr.
Bergh's character, for the benefit of his
family, and for the sake of his friends
(sympathy), and his many friends, I wish
to remain,
Yours very truly,
R. C. GODSEY.

No. 400 Louisiana Street.

Why Wear Hats?

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—
Sir,—Some time ago there was quite a
discussion carried on in the columns of
our dailies about "The Shirt Waist Man."
All were privileged to air their opinions,
and the pros and cons were very interest-
ing. The broad-minded element won,
and our twentieth century free-
thinkers!

As our masculine friends are more
comfortable minus coats, wouldn't the
feminine contingent enjoy life more were
they to lay aside some of the heavy head-
gear? When special occasions demand
hats are in line, then wear them. But
during the morning in the shopping
districts, how much more a bargain coun-
ter would appeal if that hat-plug just
wouldn't catch that one hair. Surely
there is an experience common to all femi-
nines in the "comfort side" of the ques-
tion. Pray excuse if the "looks side"
has a few words. What sweeter, prettier,
cooler sight can be wished for than our
fair feminine friends in duck skirt and
white shirt waist, their hair piled fresh
and free on crown of head, or coiled snugly
on the neck? If some of my friends did
but realize they are hiding one of their
most redeeming features when they per-
sist in pinning on the hat and fastening
it down more closely with the "pill." We
take our perspiration along anywhere. What
more protection from the sun when going
from store to store do we need?

Hats are heavy, warm, unbecom-
ing, and unnecessary. Will we allow
the rakish lounge for the other side?
Peradventure them to try for once the more
comfortable way, and such a small mat-
ter as the consideration of looks will
readily fall to the background.
May the ranks of the Hatless Girl in-
crease as those of the Shirt Waist Man
have done.
E. B.
Richmond, Va.

A LETTER-WRITER TO BE ARRESTED

Charges That a Young Woman,
Who is Known, Wrote Madine
Letters.

COUNSEL REFUSED THEIR USE

Taking of Testimony Postponed
in Order to Secure
Them.

(By Associated Press.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 16.—It was re-
ported this afternoon that the arrest of
a young woman was expected soon on the
charge of writing the Madine letters,
which counsel for the libelant in the
Hartle divorce case is trying to prove
were written by Mrs. Hartle. The same
person, it is alleged, will also be charged
with writing the letter threatening the
life of Mrs. Mary Bloum, the friend of
Mrs. Hartle, who has been the latter's
daily companion since the opening of the
divorce case.

The taking of testimony in the Hartle
divorce case was postponed until to-mor-
row. Attorney John M. Freeman, counsel
for Mrs. Hartle, informed Judge Frazer
that the defense had been unable to
obtain possession of the Madine letters
for examination. These letters, he said,
were in the hands of counsel for the
plaintiff, who had refused to turn them
over.

Without the letters, he said, the de-
fense could not proceed, and he therefore
asked for an adjournment.

Judge Frazer granted the continuance,
after ordering the plaintiff's counsel to
relinquish the exhibits to the defense.

The judge then proceeded to deliver a
severe lecture to the counsel.
"This case," said he, "is not being tried
open and above board. It is a disgrace
the way counsel have acted, and I have
been thinking about keeping everybody
out of the court-room. I read in the
papers Saturday that counsel would give
up the letters when they got good and
ready, and above board. It is a disgrace
the way counsel have acted, and I have
been thinking about keeping everybody
out of the court-room. I read in the
papers Saturday that counsel would give
up the letters when they got good and
ready, and above board. It is a disgrace
the way counsel have acted, and I have
been thinking about keeping everybody
out of the court